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Applicant KALSI, Gurbinder, Singh	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

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(54) Title: LATCH MECHANISM

(57) Abstract

A door latch mechanism (10) including a housing, a pawl (15) moveably mounted in the housing to release the latch, a pawl lifter (20) connected to the pawl with an inside lock link (21) and an outside lock link (22) mounted on the pawl lifter with the lock links being moveable between a respective first position at which operation of an associated door handle causes movement of the pawl to release the latch and a second position at which operation of the associated door handle does not cause movement of the pawl. Preferably movement of the lock links is effected by a power actuator.

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LATCH MECHANISM

The present invention relates to latch mechanisms for doors of vehicles. The invention further relates to vehicles including at least 2 doors, each door incorporating a latch mechanism.

It is known to provide latch mechanisms on doors of vehicles to allow opening and closing of the door. Such latch mechanisms have various modes of operation eg

- a) Lock mode, wherein operation of an outside door handle does not open the latch mechanism
- b) Superlocked mode, when in operation of an outside or an inside release lever does not operate the latch mechanism.
- c) Child safety mode, wherein operation of an inside release lever does not open the latch mechanism, whether or not the latch mechanism is locked, and
- d) Release mode, wherein the latch mechanism is released via means other than operation of the inside or outside release levers.

Each mode has alternate states eg locked/unlocked, superlocked/not superlocked, child safety on/off and release/not released.

Typically each mode requires an individual mechanism to effect the alternative states, with operation of each mechanism being affected either manually or with an individual power actuator.

In the case of a latch mechanism operated entirely by power actuators, such as DC motors, it is also necessary to be able to open a locked door which has the child safety feature on in an emergency situation when actuation of the power actuators is not possible, such as when the keys to the vehicle are not available.

Thus according to the present invention there is provided a latch mechanism including a housing, a pawl movably mounted in the housing to release the latch, with at least one of an inside and outside lock link mounted for movement with the pawl with the at least one lock link being movable between a first position at which operation of an associated release means causes movement of the pawl to release the latch, and a second position at which operation of the associated release means does not cause movement of the pawl.

Preferably movement of the at least one lock link between its first and second position is effected by a power actuator.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is also provided a latch mechanism having a set of operating modes, each mode having alternate states, the set including at least one of a lock mode and, a super lock mode, and at least one of a child safety mode and a release mode, changing of the latch mechanism between alternate states of each of the at least two modes of the set being effected by a single power actuator.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a latch mechanism having a set of operating modes, each mode having alternate states, the set including a child safety mode and a release mode, changing of the latch mechanism between alternate states of each of the modes being effected by a single power actuator.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a vehicle including a first and second door, each door including respective first and second latch mechanisms, the first and second latch mechanisms being substantially the same, and being operable by respective first and second power actuators to give respective first and second sets of operating modes each mode having alternate states, control of the power actuators being different to provide for different first and second sets of operating modes.

The invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which;

Fig.1 is a latch mechanism according to the present invention in a super-locked condition;

Fig.1a is an enlarged view of part of Fig.1;

Fig.1b is a schematic view in the direction of arrow A of Fig.1;

Fig.2 is the latch mechanism of Fig.1 in a locked position with child safety on;

Fig.3 is the latch mechanism of Fig.1 in an unlocked condition with the child safety on;

Fig.4 is the latch mechanism of Fig.1 in a locked condition with the child safety off;

Fig.5 is the latch mechanism of Fig.1 in an unlocked position with the child safety off; and

Fig.6 is a latch mechanism of Fig.1 in a release position.

With reference to Figs 1-6 there is shown a latch mechanism 10 including a body 11 which supports various components of the latch mechanism 10 as indicated below.

Latch mechanism 10 further includes a claw 12 pivotally mounted about axis 13 on the body 11. Claw 12 acts to secure an associated door (not shown) in a closed position via a striker pin 14 attached to the door aperture. Rotation of the claw 12 in an anticlockwise direction about axis 13 when viewing Fig.1 allows release of the striker pin 14, thus enabling opening of the associated door.

The claw 12 is held in a closed position by a pawl 15, only part of which is shown in dotted profile in Fig.1 for clarity. Pawl 15 is pivotally mounted on body 11 and can rotate about axis 16. Claw 12 can be held in a first safety position (not shown) when pawl 15 engages first safety abutment 17.

Pawl lifter 20 is generally flat and lies in a plane parallel to pawl 15, to which it is rotationally secured. When viewing Fig.1 pawl 15 is obscured by pawl lifter 20. Clearly, pawl lifter 20 also rotates about axis 16.

Inside lock link 21 and outside lock link 22 are mounted for movement with the pawl, in this case they are each individually pivoted about respective axes 21a and 22a on pawl lifter 20. In this case inside lock link 21 and outside lock link 22 are identical and each have respective cam followers 21b and 22b

and release abutments 21c and 22c. Inside lock link 21 and outside lock link 22 are each biased in a clockwise direction when viewing Fig.1 such that the respective cam followers 21b and 22b contact cam 30.

Cam 30 is capable of rotating independently from pawl lifter 20 about axis 16. Cam 30 has three lobes 31, 32 and 33 and two levers 34, and 35 shown diagrammatically for clarity. Lobes 31, 32, 33 and levers 34 and 35 are all rotationally fast with cam 30. Preferably cam 30 can at least be rotated to the various positions as described below by a power actuator (not shown) such as a DC motor or preferably a stepper motor.

Outside release lever 40 is pivotedly mounted about axis 41. Inside release lever 43 (shown diagrammatically in Fig.1b) is pivotedly mounted about axis 44.

Operation of a door latch mechanism is as follows.

Fig.1 shows the door latch mechanism in a super lock condition, that is to say operation of the outside release lever 40 or inside release lever 43 does not allow unlatching of the mechanism. In particular it can be seen that if

outside release lever 40 were to be operated by being rotated in a clockwise direction about axis 41, abutment 42 would pass release abutment 22c of outside lock link 22 without contact (note that outside release lever 40 is in the same plane as outside lock link 22). Similarly inside release lever 43 when operated by being rotated in an anticlockwise direction about axis 44 when viewing Fig.1b, would cause abutment 45 to pass release abutment 21c of inside lock link 21 (see especially Fig.1).

Fig.2 shows the door latch mechanism 10 in a locked position with the child safety feature on. It will be noted that cam 30 has been rotated 30 degrees in an anticlockwise direction when compared to Fig.1. However, the inside lock link 21 and outside lock link 22 are in the same position when compared with Fig.1 since neither of the cam followers 21b or 22b have, at this stage, ridden up any of the lobes 31, 32 or 33 of the cam 30. However, lever 34 has been rotated to a position whereby operation of the inside release lever 43 in an anticlockwise direction when viewing Fig.1b would cause abutment 46 to contact lever 34 and rotate cam 30 to the position shown in Fig.3. Note this initial operation of inside release lever 43 does not unlatch the mechanism but only operates to unlock the door (see below). This method of being able to override and open a locked door which has the child safety on is especially important in an emergency situation whereby a passer-by can effect

access to the inside door handle (eg by breaking the door window glass), operate the inside door handle to unlock the door, then operate the outside door handle to open the door and then remove the child from the car.

Fig.3 shows the door latch mechanism 10 in an unlocked condition with the child safety feature on. In this case the cam 30 has been rotated sufficiently (either by operating the inside release lever when the cam was in the position shown in Fig.2 or by independent rotation of the cam directly eg by a power actuator) such that cam follower 22b has ridden up cam lobe 32 resulting in anticlockwise rotation of outside lock link 22. Thus when outside release lever 40 is operated, abutment 42 contacts release abutment 22c causing the pawl lifter 20 as a whole to rotate anticlockwise when viewing Fig.3 and releasing the pawl 15 and allowing the claw 12 to open. Stop 22d limits the anticlockwise rotation of outside lock link 22. Upon release of the outside release lever 40 the pawl lifter 20 is biased back to the position as shown in Fig.3 by a spring (not shown). It should also be noted that the inside lock link 21 is in the same position as that shown in Fig.1, thus operation of the inside release lever 43 does not allow opening of the door.

Fig.4 shows the door latch mechanism 10 in a locked condition with the child safety feature off. It should be noted that the cam 30 has been rotated

90 degrees in an anticlockwise direction when compared with Fig.1. This results in cam follower 22b being situated between cam lobes 32 and 33 thus ensuring that operation of outside release lever 40 does not release the latch mechanism. Furthermore, the rotation of the cam 30 has caused cam follower 21b to ride up cam lobe 31 causing inside lock link 21 to rotate anticlockwise about axis 21a. Thus abutment 21c of inside lock link 21 is contacted by abutment 45 of inside release lever 43 when it is operated. This causes anticlockwise rotation of the pall lifter 20 about axis 16 resulting in unlatching of the door mechanism and allowing the door to be subsequently opened. Stop 21d limits the anticlockwise rotation of inside lock link 21. It should be noted that the operation of the inside release lever 43 also causes abutment 46 to contact lever 35 causing rotation of cam 30 to the position shown in Fig.5. This prevents a vehicle occupant inadvertently locking himself out of the vehicle since opening of the door from the inside automatically unlocks the door, allowing subsequent opening from the outside.

Fig.5 shows the door latch mechanism 10 in an unlocked position with the child safety feature off. It can be seen that the cam has been rotated (either by operating the inside release lever when the cam was in the position shown in Fig.4 or by independent rotation of the cam directly eg by a power actuator) such that abutment 22b now rests on lobe 33 allowing operation of the outside release lever 40 to unlatch the latch mechanism as described above.

Furthermore abutment 21b remains in contact with lobe 31 thus ensuring that operation of the inside release lever also unlatches the door mechanism.

Fig.6 shows the door latch mechanism 10 in a released position. This is achieved by rotation of cam 30 in a anticlockwise direction which allows contact between corresponding lost motion abutments (not shown) on the pawl lifter 20 and cam 30. Such lost motion abutments allow the cam 30 to rotate the pawl lifter 20 to release the door latch mechanism independently of the operation of the outside release lever 40 or the inside release lever 43.

Note that only a single cam is required to effect the various modes of operation.

In further embodiments the inside and outside lock links can be mounted directly on the pawl.

CLAIMS

1. A latch mechanism including a housing, a pawl movably mounted in the housing to release the latch, with at least one of an inside and outside lock link mounted for movement with the pawl with the at least one lock link being movable between a first position at which operation of an associated release means causes movement of the pawl to release the latch, and a second position at which operation of the associated release means does not cause movement of the pawl.
2. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 1 in which the pawl is rotatably mounted in the housing.
3. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 1 or 2 in which a pawl lifter is connected to a pawl and the at least one lock link is mounted on the pawl lifter.
4. A latch mechanism as defined in any preceding claim in which the at least one lock link is pivotally mounted for rotational movement between its first and second positions.

5. A latch mechanism as defined in any preceding claim in which the inside and outside lock link are both mounted for movement with the pawl.
6. A latch mechanism as defined in any preceding claim in which indexing of a cam effects movement of the at least one lock link between its first and second positions.
7. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 6 in which the cam is rotationally mounted for indexing.
8. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 7 when dependent upon claim 2 in which the cam is rotationally mounted co-axially with the pawl.
9. A latch mechanism as defined in any one of claims 6 to 8 in which the cam includes at least 2 cam lobes which position the at least one lock link in one of the first and second positions, with the at least 2 cam lobes being separated by a cam valley which positions the at least one lock link in the other of the first and second positions.
10. A latch mechanism as defined in any one of claims 6 to 9 in which indexing of the cam effects movement of both the inside and outside lock links.

11. A latch mechanism as defined in any one of claims 6 to 10 in which the cam has a plurality of lobes.
12. A latch mechanism as defined in any one of claims 6 to 11 in which the release means is capable of indexing the cam to move at least one of the lock links between the first and second positions.
13. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 12 in which the release means is capable of indexing the cam to move at least one of the lock links from its second position to its first position.
14. A latch mechanism as defined in any preceding claim in which movement of the at least one lock link between its first and second position is effected by a power actuator.
15. A latch mechanism as defined in any previous claim in which the pawl is capable of being moved to release the latch by a power actuator.
16. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 15 when dependent upon claim 14 in which the power actuator which indexes the cam is the same power actuator which moves the pawl.

17. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 16 in which the power actuator drives the cam such that an abutment on the cam operatively co-acts with an abutment fast with the pawl to release the latch mechanism

18. A latch mechanism as defined in any preceding claim having a set of operating modes, each mode having alternate states, the set including at least one of a lock mode and a super lock mode, and at least one of a child safety mode and a release mode, changing of the latch mechanism between alternate states of each of the at least two modes of the set being effected by a single power actuator.

19. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 18 in which the set includes the lock mode and the super lock mode and at least one of the child safety mode and release mode.

20. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 18 or 19 in which the set includes at least one of the lock mode and super lock mode and both of the child safety mode and the release mode.

21. A latch mechanism as defined in any preceding claim having a set of operating modes, each mode having alternate states, the set including a child

safety mode and a release mode, changing of the latch mechanism between alternate states of each of the modes being effected by a single power actuator.

22. A latch mechanism having a set of operating modes, each mode having alternate states, the set including at least one of a lock mode and a super lock mode, and at least one of a child safety mode and a release mode, changing of the latch mechanism between alternate states of each of the at least two modes of the set being effected by a single power actuator.

23. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 22 in which the set includes the lock mode and the super lock mode and at least one of the child safety mode and release mode.

24. A latch mechanism as defined in claim 22 or 23 in which the set includes at least one of the lock mode and super lock mode and both of the child safety mode and the release mode.

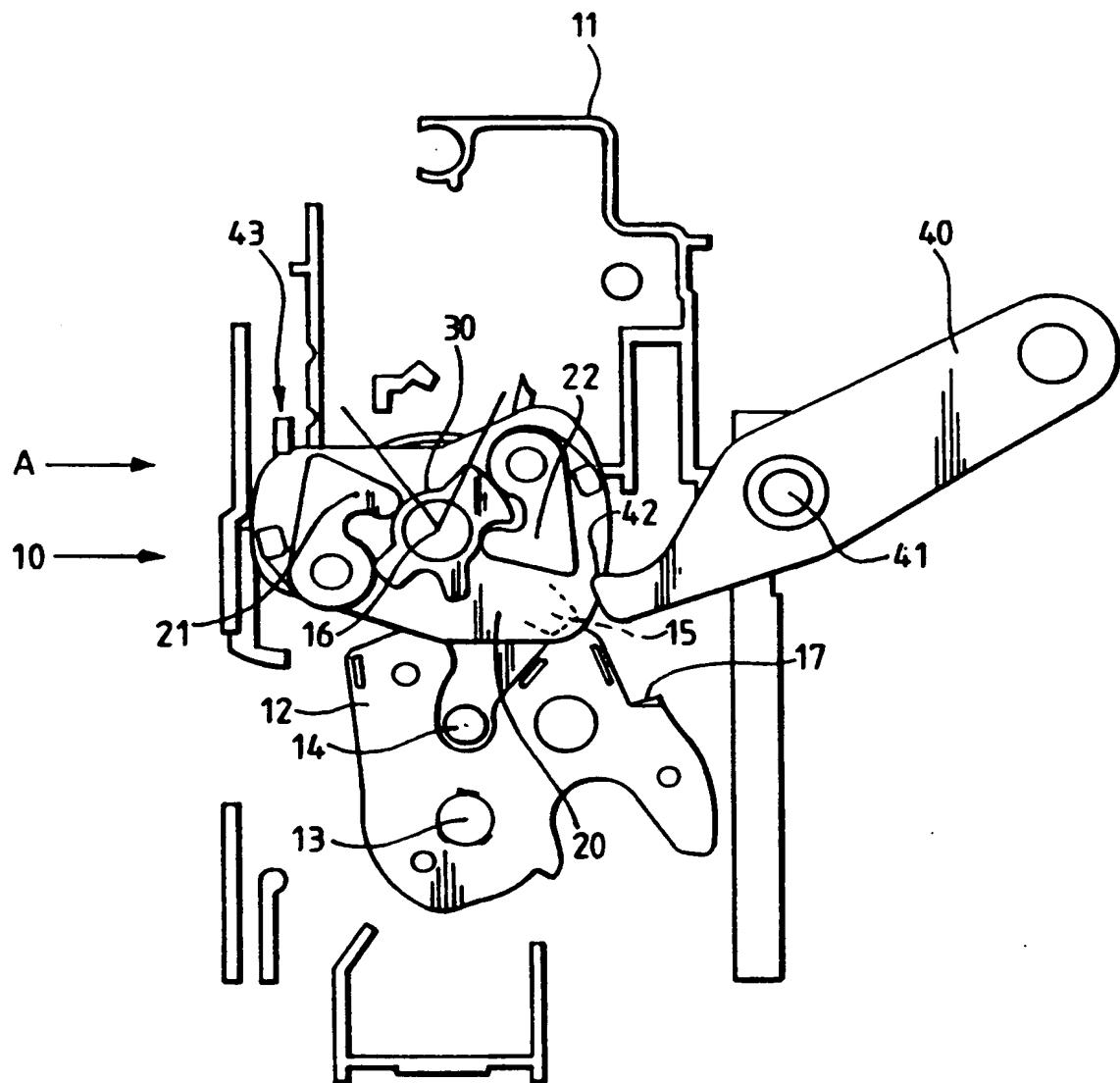
25. A latch mechanism having a set of operating modes, each mode having alternate states, the set including a child safety mode and a release mode, changing of the latch mechanism between alternate states of each of the modes being effected by a single power actuator.

26. A vehicle body including a first and second door, each door including respective first and second latch mechanisms as defined in any preceding claim, each mechanism being operable by respective first and second power actuators to give respective first and second sets of operating modes, each mode having alternate states, and control of the power actuators being different to provide for different first and second sets of operating modes.

27. A vehicle body as defined in claim 26 in which the first and second latch mechanisms are substantially the same.

28. A vehicle including a first and second door, each door including respective first and second latch mechanisms, the first and second latch mechanisms being substantially the same, and being operable by respective first and second power actuators to give respective first and second sets of operating modes each mode having alternate states, control of the power actuators being different to provide for different first and second sets of operating modes.

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SUPER LOCKED

FIG.1.

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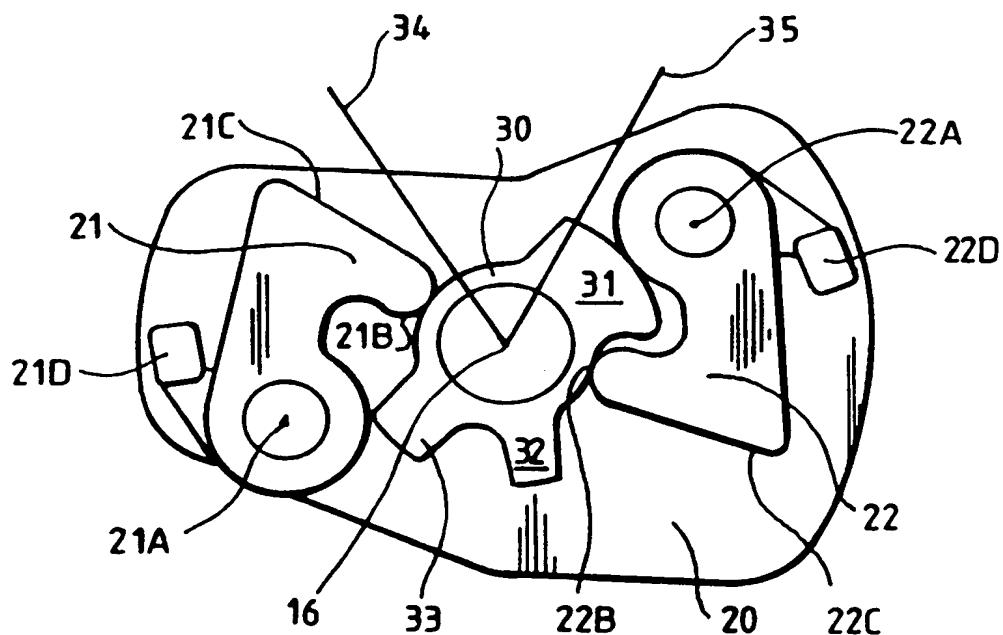


FIG. 1A.

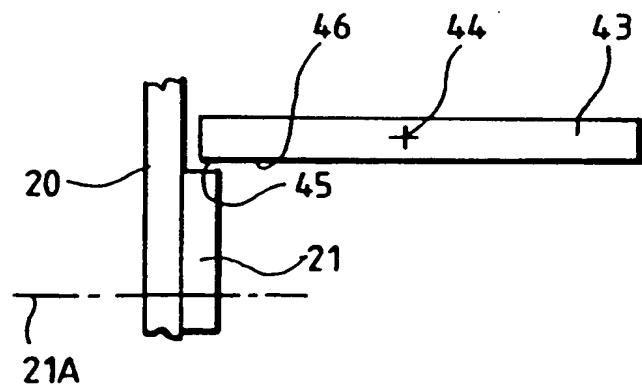
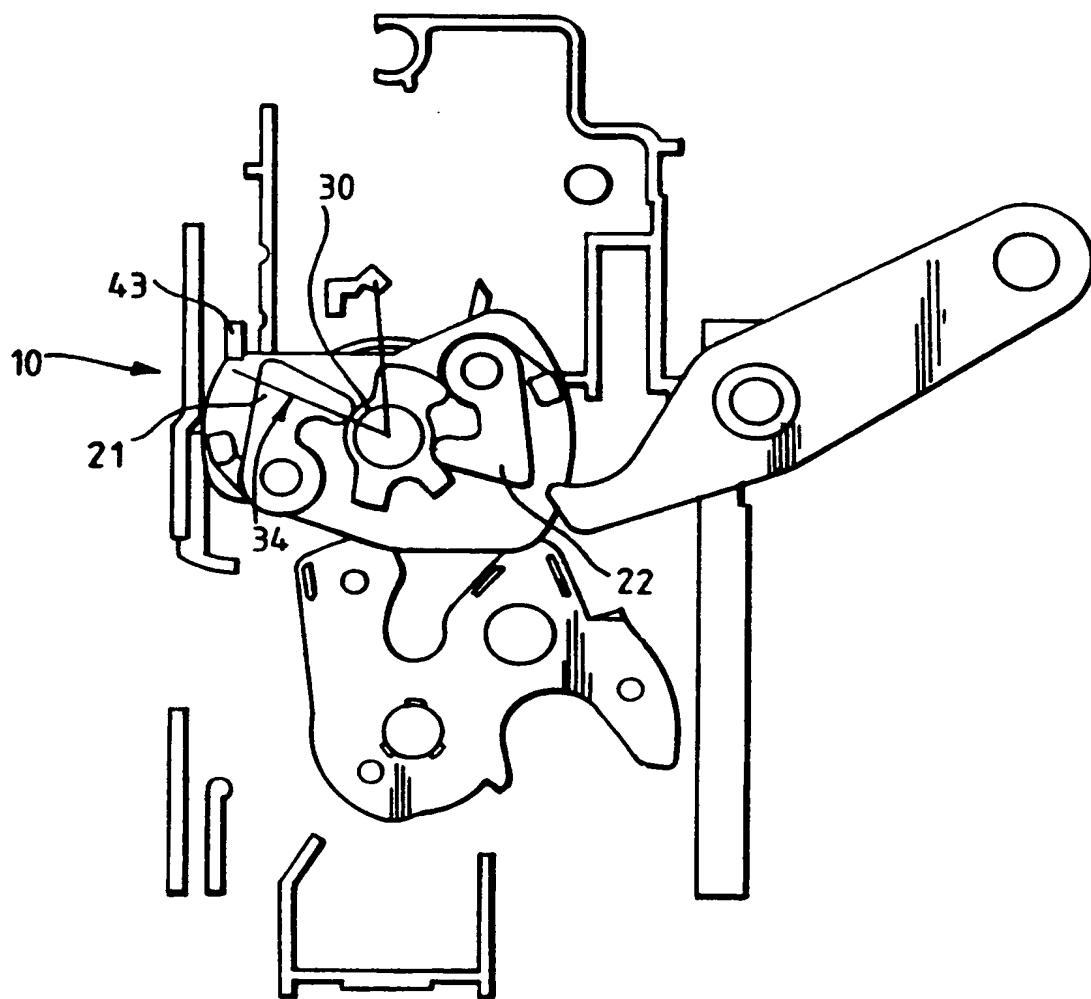


FIG. 1B.

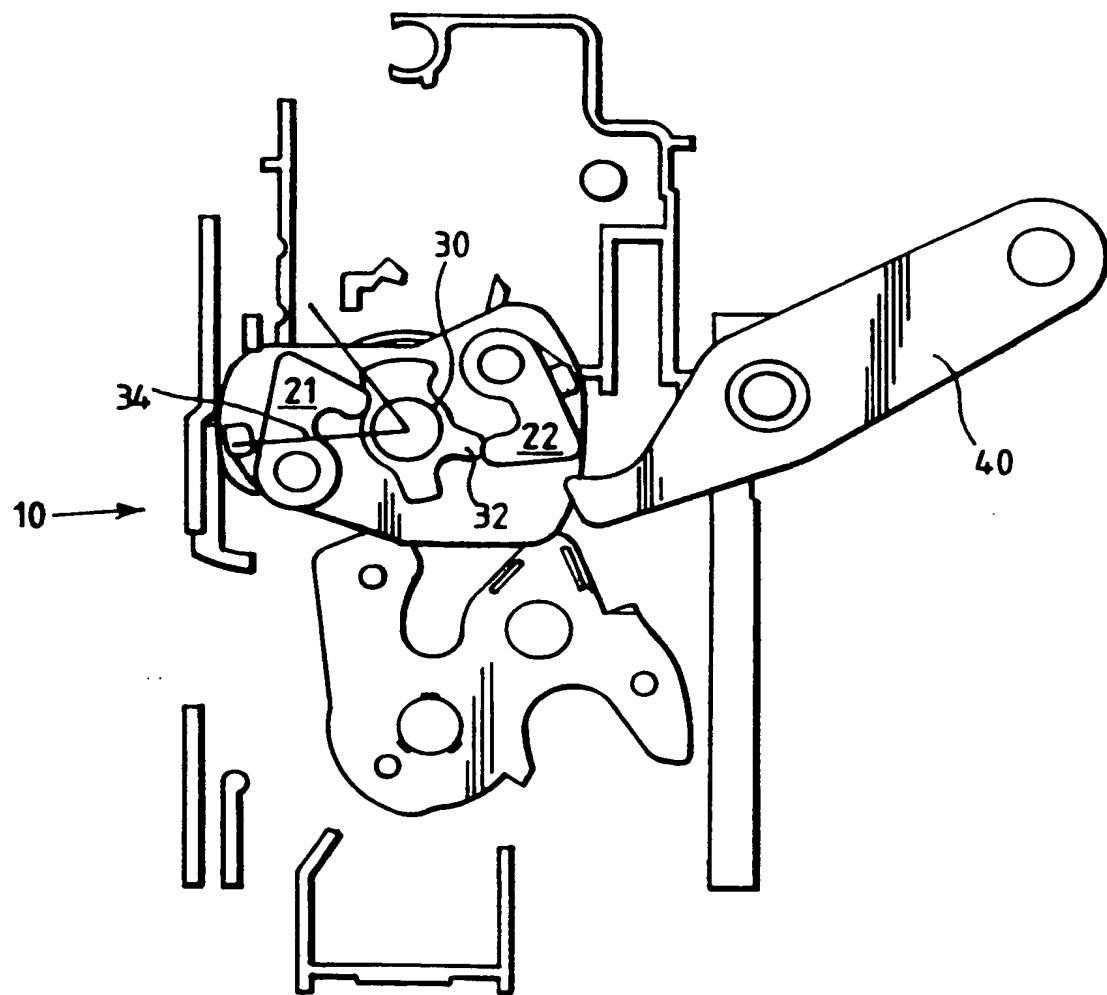
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LOCKED - CHILD SAFETY ON

FIG. 2.

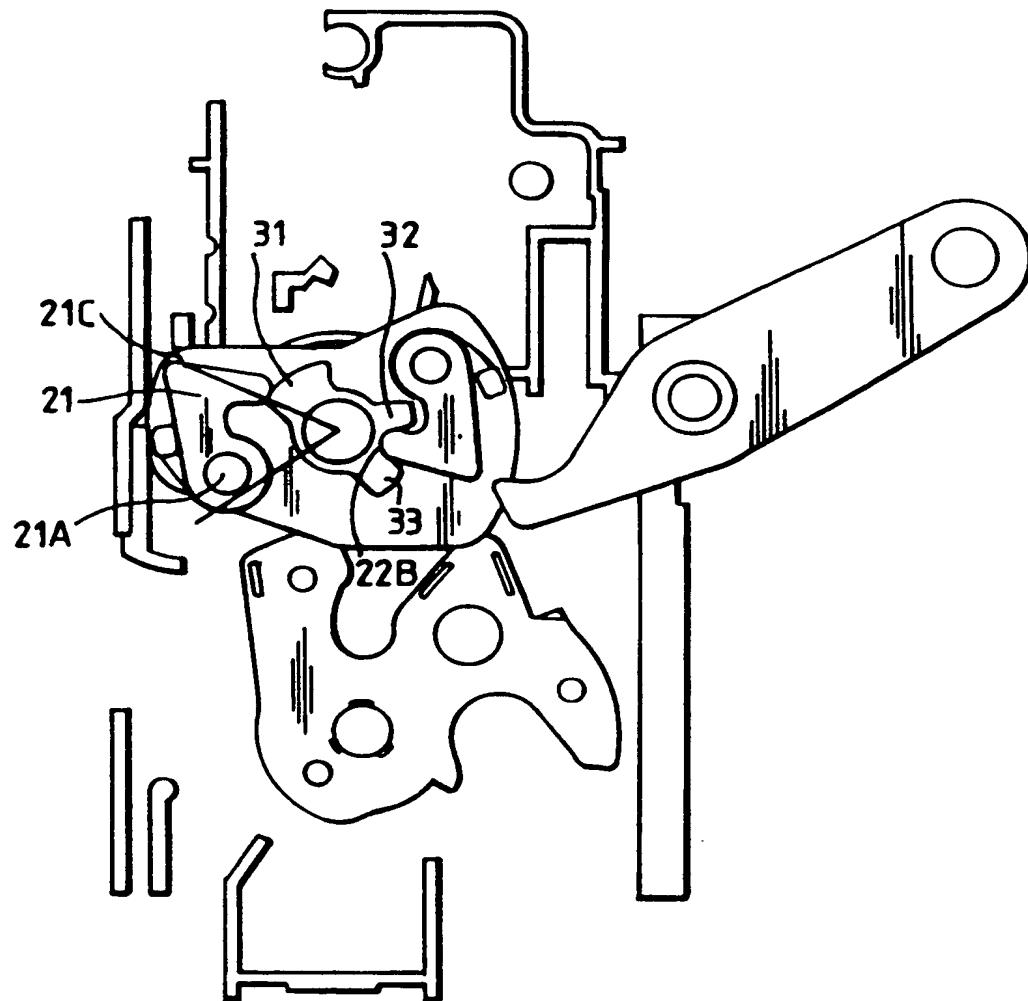
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UNLOCKED - CHILD SAFETY ON

FIG. 3.

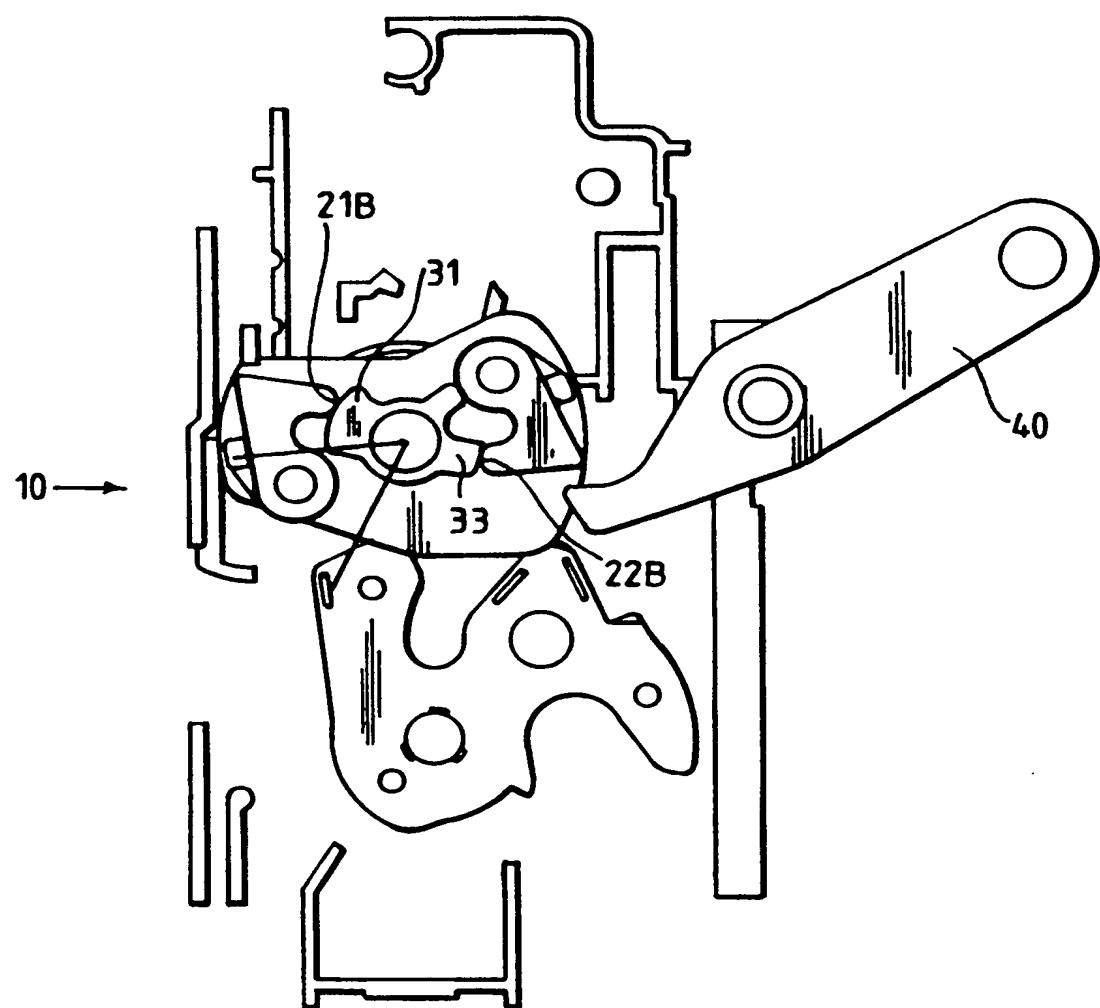
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LOCKED CHILD SAFETY OFF

FIG.4.

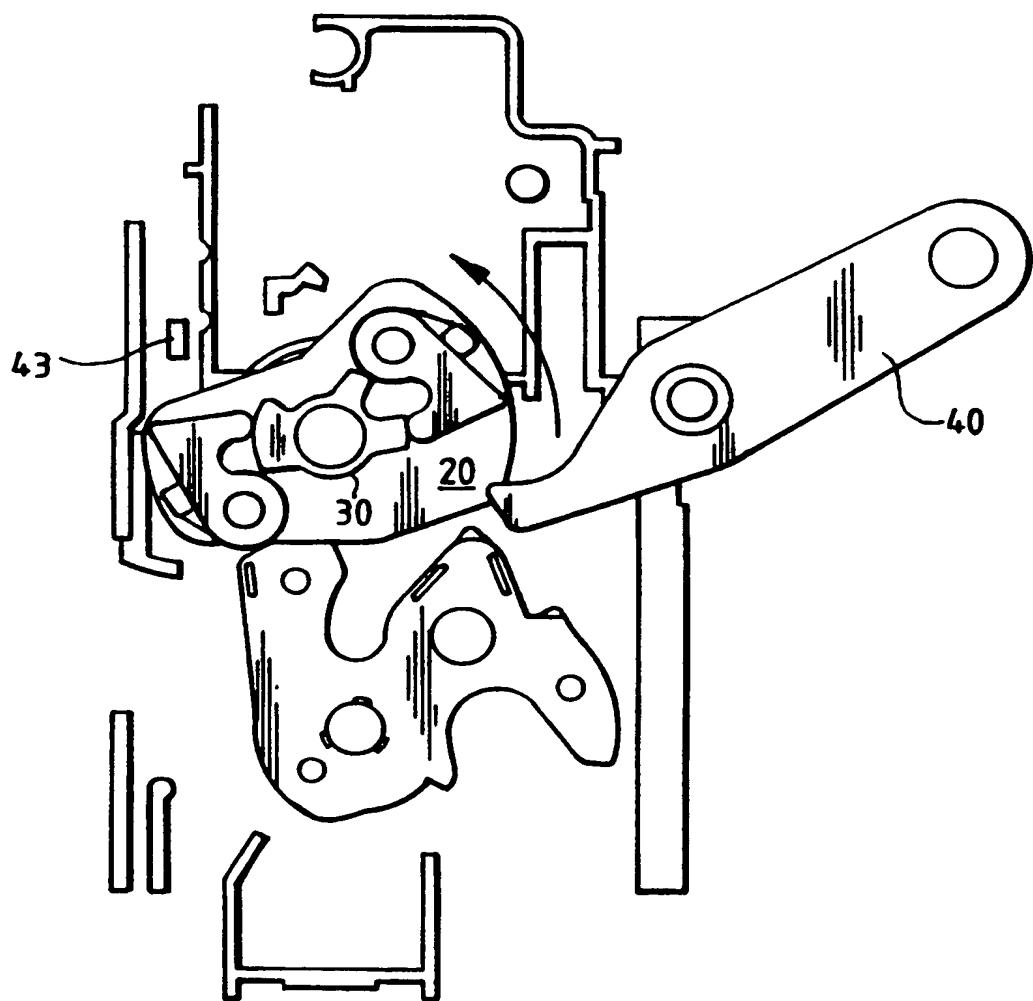
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UNLOCKED CHILD SAFETY OFF

FIG. 5.

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RELEASE

FIG.6.



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<p>(54) Title: LATCH MECHANISM</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A door latch mechanism (10) including a housing, a pawl (15) moveably mounted in the housing to release the latch, a pawl lifter (20) connected to the pawl with an inside lock link (21) and an outside lock link (22) mounted on the pawl lifter with the lock links being moveable between a respective first position at which operation of an associated door handle causes movement of the pawl to release the latch and a second position at which operation of the associated door handle does not cause movement of the pawl. Preferably movement of the lock links is effected by a power actuator.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUPER LOCKED</p>			

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/01411

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
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IPC 6 E05B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category ^o	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 676 003 A (ROBERT BOSCH GMBH) 14 October 1997	1-7, 9-14, 18-28
A	see column 2, line 31 - column 5, line 53; figures ---	8
X	DE 195 30 726 A (KIEKERT AG) 20 February 1997	1,2,4, 15-28
A	see column 5, line 30 - column 7, line 13; figures ---	3,6,7
A	US 5 309 745 A (ROBERT BOSCH GMBH) 10 May 1994	1-7,9,11
X	see column 3, line 4 - column 7, line 14; figures -----	18-28

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/01411

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)			Publication date
US 5676003	A 14-10-1997	DE 4222868 A	WO 9401644 A	DE 59301691 D	13-01-1994 20-01-1994 28-03-1996
		EP 0653010 A	JP 7508804 T		17-05-1995 28-09-1995
DE 19530726	A 20-02-1997	FR 2737907 A	IT MI961397 A	JP 9105262 A	21-02-1997 05-01-1998 22-04-1997
		US 5802894 A			08-09-1998
US 5309745	A 10-05-1994	DE 4131891 A	FR 2681896 A	IT 1255609 B	01-04-1993 02-04-1993 09-11-1995
		JP 5214863 A			24-08-1993

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY
PCT

M.H

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference JBJ/PS0123W0	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 99/01411	International filing date (day/month/year) 06/05/1999	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 06/05/1998
Applicant MERITOR LIGHT VEHICLE SYSTEMS (UK) LTD. et al.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

- the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).
- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :
- contained in the international application in written form.
- filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

- the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

- the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

- as suggested by the applicant.
- because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.
- because this figure better characterizes the invention.

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None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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Box III TEXT OF THE ABSTRACT (Continuation of item 5 of the first sheet)

Line 1 add brackets to "(10)" and "(15)"
Line 2 add brackets to "(20)"
Line 3 add brackets to "(21)" and "(22)"

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference JBJ/PS0123WO	FOR FURTHER ACTION		See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/GB99/01411	International filing date (day/month/year) 06/05/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 06/05/1998	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC E05B65/20			
Applicant MERITOR LIGHT VEHICLE SYSTEMS (UK) LTD. et al.			

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 1 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I Basis of the report
- II Priority
- III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV Lack of unity of invention
- V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI Certain documents cited
- VII Certain defects in the international application
- VIII Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 02/12/1999	Date of completion of this report 04.08.00
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority: European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Vacca, R Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2863



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/GB99/01411

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of (substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.):

Description, pages:

1-10 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-20-21 (part) as originally filed

21 (part) as received on 23/06/2000 with letter of 19/06/2000

Drawings, sheets:

1/8-8/8 as originally filed

- ## **2 The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:**

the description, pages:
 the claims, Nos.: 22-28
 the drawings, sheets:

3. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

- #### 4 Additional observations, if necessary:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB99/01411

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims 8
	No:	Claims 1-7,9-21
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims
	No:	Claims 1-21
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims 1-21
	No:	Claims

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB99/01411

1. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1 = US-A-5 676 003

D2 = DE-A-195 30 726.

2. The present application does not satisfy the criterion set forth in Article 33(2) PCT, because the subject-matter of claim 1 is not new in respect of the prior art as defined in the regulation (Rule 64(1) - (3) PCT).
- 2.1 From D1 a latch mechanism is known, including a housing, a pawl (23) movably mounted in the housing to release a latch (20), with at least one of an inside and outside lock link (33,32) mounted for movement with the pawl (through elements 27,28) with the at least one lock link (33,32) being movable between a first position at which operation of an associated release means (35) causes movement of the pawl (23) to release the latch (20), and a second position at which operation of the associated release means does not cause movement of the pawl.
- 2.2 Moreover, the subject-matter of claim 1 is also anticipated by D2: see pawl 8, latch 7, inside and outside lock links 17,5, release means 9.
- 2.3 Therefore, the subject-matter of claim 1 is not new.
3. Dependent claims 2 to 21 do not contain any features which, in combination with the features of any claim to which they refer, meet the requirements of the PCT in respect of novelty and/or inventive step.
The subject-matter of claims 2, 4 and 18 to 21 is known both from D1 (rotatable pawl 23, lock link 33,32, power actuator 50) and also from D2 (rotatable pawl 8, lock link 17, power actuator 6).
The subject-matter of claims 3, 5 to 7, and 9 to 14 is known from D1: see pawl 23, pawl lifter 28,27, cam 44, cam lobes 47,48, release means 53, power actuator 50. Claims 15 to 17 are anticipated by D2: see power actuator 13, cam 11, abutment 10.
The additional features cited in claim 8 relate merely to constructional measures coming within the scope of the customary practice followed by persons skilled in

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/GB99/01411

the art and involving no unexpected effects.

4. The independent claim should have been properly cast in the two part form, with those features which in combination are part of the closest prior art being placed in the preamble (Rule 6.3(b) PCT).

Reference signs in parentheses should have been inserted in the claims to increase their intelligibility (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).

5. To meet the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT the documents US-A-5 676 003 and DE-A-195 30 726 should have been identify in the description and the relevant background art disclosed therein should be briefly discussed.
6. In order to meet the requirements of Article 6 PCT, in claims 18 and 21 the wording "each mode having alternate states" should have been replaced with "each mode having alternate on/off states" or equivalent expression.

in 23-06-00

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safety mode and a release mode, changing of the latch mechanism between alternate states of each of the modes being effected by a single power actuator.